THE SUN, New York City.

Hour friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have resected articles returned Der must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

The people of this country sympathize profoundly with President HARRISON in the affliction which to-day makes the White House a house of mourning for a wife and a mother dead. The mistress of the White House occupies no official place in this republic. She bears no title. She is conspicuous by reason of the prominence of her husband as President. Yet always the wife of the President commands the popular interest in a peculiar measure. This respect has been especially due to Mrs. HARRISON as a woman of every feminine virtue, of the gentlest dignity, and of a character moulded by deep religious sentiment and conviction and conscientious devotion to all her duties and obligations as a wife and mother.

She was a representative of the best type of American womanhood, and her death will touch every heart with sympathetic serrow.

Helping the Enemy.

The first aim of the New York Democracy as to make the Force bill impossible by electing GROVER CLEVELAND and ADLAI EWING STEVENSON respectively President and Vice-President of the United States. The second aim of the New York Democracy is to elect as many Democratic Congressmen as possible and as many Demoeratle Assemblymen as possible. New York is a Democratic State, and she

should be represented in the Senate of the United States not merely by one Democrat but by two Democrats.

The Democrat that opposes the regular Democratic Assembly nomination in any district, in this town or elsewhere, is helping the Republicans just about as much as If he voted the Republican national ticket or supported a Republican for Assemblyman. He is helping the Republicans elect a Senator in Congress and a President. Come off, kicking candidates for Assembly! This is the year for union.

Why Should We Not Welcome Canada?

We regret to see the Boston Advertiser throw cold water on the movement which has begun in Canada in favor of union with the United States by denying that at present the annexation sentiment in either country is very strong. So far as the Canadians are concerned, the cry of alarm and anger uttered the other day by the Toronto World proves that the Tories of the Dominion regard the movement as very serious indeed; so serious that in the opinion of that newspaper the most violent measures may be required to stop it. If on our side of the border we refrain from incessant and zealous advocacy of annexation, this does not imply a lack of sympathy, or mean that we should fail to welcome with the utmost cordiality our English-speaking neighbors to political copartnership. But we recognize that an application for admission to the Union must be the spontaneous outcome of the wishes and convictions of a majority of the Canadian people, and that the expression of anything more than good will on our part would only retard the operation of the powerful social and economical forces which are drawing together the two sections of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent.

The ground on which before the war of the rebellion a section of our fellow citizens would have viewed with apprehension the entrance of the British North American provinces into the Union has disappeared with the institution of slavery, by which the misgiving was inspired. When we recall the vigilance and energy with which Southern statesmen strove to maintain at Jeast a balance between the free States and the slave States, we do not wonder at the bagerness with which they stifled tendencies that seemed to threaten the addition of half a dozen new States to the free State column. They exercised a good deal of political power in Washington at the time when the partial reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada was megotiated, and it is now no secret how their support of the measure was secured. They were confidentially assured by the British Minister that in the then existing financial and industrial condition of the Canadians nothing could prevent a general and vehement demand on their part for annexation except the concession of a free market for their natural products on this side of the border. In acting on this hint the Southern politicians were not actuated by any dislike of the Canadian people, but by a determination to subserve the interests of their peculiar institution. Now that slavery has passed away, our Southern brethren not only have no reason to oppose the admission of Canada into the Union, but, on the contrary, the strongest possible motive for desiring it, because it would signally augment the preponderance of the white element in the American population.

Is there at present any part of our country which has any reasonable ground for viewing with disfavor the political incorporation of the Dominion with the United States? We are perhaps justifled in inferring from the cold tenor of the Boston Advertiser's comments on the subject that some natives of New England fear that in the event of union with British North America the Northeastern States might be swamped by an inundation of French Canadians. Such a fear, however, has no foundation. The existing political separation of the two great sections of North America is the very arrangement most adapted to produce the evil possibly dreaded in New England. It is their political isolation at home which keeps the peasantry of Quebec so intractably French in language, babits, feelings, and ideas; and it is the commercial atrophy inseparable from isolation which of its exercise can do much in aid of the freelstibly impels them to migration, right of suffrage on the part of those en-Were the province of Quebec once admitted to the Union, the process of assimilation to excluding false pretenders. Section 37 of the great body of our citizens would go on | the new election law provides that where a rapidly among the French Canadians, and Board of Registry shall neglect or refuse as the latter would find themselves much better off, they would be much more likely

to stay at home. It is probable that New England has even ore to gain than any other section of our country by political association with the British-American provinces. With Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward, the commercial

States could not fall to be of the most intimate and reciprocally profitable character. Indeed, their interests would soon become identified. But the whole truth is that a tremendous impetus would be imparted to the trade and manufactures of all the United States by a union with British North America. We assure our friends in the Dominion that this truth is recognized by all intelligent Americans, and that, when Canadians are ready to join our confederation, they can count upon receiving a hearty greeting.

The Closing Days of the Campaign.

During the next ten days in this town in this State, and in every town and every State of the Union, stump orators more or less eloquent will be engaged in the politi-

cal education of the people. This campaign has been described as eapecially a campaign of education, but really it has no such distinction. All our political campaigns are campaigns of education From the first and always they have been the school in which the people have received their education in the political principles underlying our republican institutions.

This campaign has also been called apathetic. In the sense that it has not been so demonstratively emotional as those of the past that description may apply to it, but in no other. The registration of voters indicates that on the 8th of next month as large a vote proportionately to the population will be polled as at any past election for President, unless the new and experimental method of balloting reduces the total. Doubt as to the effect of the device in that respect, it seems, is making the gamblers more timid than hitherto about putting up their money on the result of the voting. The registration, however, furnishes a sure indication of the extent of the popular interest in the election, and that it is manifestly going to include as large a proportionate number of the citizens as ever before went to the polls, if not a larger number. Whether those who actually get their official ballots in the boxes will be as many proportionately as were those who voted under the simpler and easier method of the past may be doubtful. The gamblers seem to think that the number will be less. At any rate, their doubts make them unusually cautious about taking betting risks. Of the deep and prevailing political interest of the people there is no doubt whatever. Partisanship was never more active than it is to-day.

Never before were there so many men on the stump. In this great town hundreds of orators are discussing the issues of the campaign every evening, and hundreds of halls and political club rooms are crowded with eager listeners. New York has grown to be so large that general mass meetings are no longer sufficient. The main labor of political education must be performed in many places in the town, district by distriet. Hence the number of stump speakers required by each party is vastly greater than ever before. But the supply keeps pace with the demand. The campaign committees are even embarrassed by the multitude of these instructors who offer their services to them. Political eloquence, or certainly political zeal, was never before so abundant. It is no trouble to get all the erators needed. The difficulty is in making the orators desired by every meeting go around among so many. If BOURKE COCKRAN, for instance, fulfilled every demand made upon him, he would be speak-

ing in fifty places at once. The run of the campaign speaking, how ever, is surprisingly good. Of course, the great orators are always few, for at all periods in history preëminent ability in any field is rare; but the number of men who can make cogent political arguments and hold the interest of an audience is larger here than in any other country. Thousands of them will be instructing and delighting the voters this evening; and some of those who have delighted the ears of the people most in this campaign were never heard in public before.

Thus proceeds the education of the campaign. If there is more of it than in the past, it is only because there are more to be ated. The main political education of the people, however, is received from the newspapers. The stump itself gets its education from the newspapers, and repeats their arguments. It does not instruct the newspapers.

In all ways the gain to the people from such political education is invaluable. It engages their interest in the questions of statesmanship and makes of every one of them a statesman in his degree. It fits him to exercise his functions as a part of the Government of his country.

If this campaign is distinguished in any striking measure from those of the past, it is in the fact that it has proceeded without disturbance to business. The volume of trade and manufacture is now larger than ever before in our history. Apparently the activity of business and its amount have not been affected at all by the political campaign, profound as the public interest in politics really is. That is a happy feature of the growth of our civilization. It shows that we have put away childish things and have reached manhood.

Still, never before has there been a hotter political contest in this country than that which will be waged from this day forth until the 8th of November.

The Judicial Power to Protect Voters It would be a great mistake to suppose that the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, declaring that there is no power to grant a writ of mandamus on election day, deprives Judges of all power to enforce th rights of voters in advance of the election. The decision really turned on the meaning and application of certain sections of the Code of Civil Procedure regulating the practice of the courts and the prohibition

against holding court on election day. The point decided was not merely that a writ of mandamus could not be granted in an election case on election day by a Judge out of court, but that a Judge so sitting could not grant a writ of mandainus at all. In order to exercise that jurisdiction he must be holding a court, and the holding of a court on election day is forbidden, except

to receive a verdiet or discharge a jury. But the courts and Judges still unques tionably retain very full and effective power over the registry of voters, and by means titled to vote, and also in the direction of to place upon the list of voters the name of any person who is entitled to have his name there, application may be made to a Supreme Court Justice, or the County Judge, or any Judge of a court of record o a city in which the election district is situnted, and such Justice or Judge may upon sufficient evidence and upon a notice of not less than twenty-four hours to the inspectand industrial relations of our Northern ors, order the name of the voter to be added

to the registry, and it must be added accordingly. The same section contains a similar provision for an application to strike from the list of voters the name of

any person not qualified to vote. It will be seen that these provisions in the election law furnish a ready method of correcting the registry lists as justice may require up to a time twenty-four hours before the closing of the polls on election day; for the language of the statute indicates that the order to place a name on the registry or strike one off may be made even after the last registration day.

Buncoing a Candidate.

The Hon. EDWIN EINSTEIN, Republican candidate for Mayor of this town, seems to be taking himself seriously. He has opened headquarters at an up-town hotel, and is ready to open something else, we presume. At least, we so interpret the remark of our esteemed contemporary, the Tribine, that the Republican candidate will be pleased to see all his friends any day from how until the election." He will find plenty of friends if he has the wet goods wherewith to entertain them. His desire to "make new personal acquaintances all over the city" is creditable to his desire for novelty. but is liable to prove expensive to him. Still, he may not grudge expense as long as the candidate's fever is in his veins, and as long as he enjoys his canvass, nobody. and especially no thirsty body, will have any right to complain. Mr. EINSTEIN will be surprised to find how popular he is for the next few days, but on the evening of Nov. 8 he will be able to judge whether he has had his money's worth or not.

Mr. EINSTEIN is an estimable citizen, and we grieve to see that the Republicans are trying to bunco him "Thousands of independent 'Democrats," says the Tribune, will vote and work for Mr. EINSTEIN, and so will many men who are now on t e rolls of Tammany Hall. He believes that he has a 'fair, fighting chance to win,' and many good politicians agree with him."

Poor, poor Mr. EINSTEIN! Many good authorities think tost there is an excellent field for fire insurance in Sheol.

Porter's Latest Performance.

The present activity of Mr. ROBERT P. Poprep's census office is phonomenal. Bulletins which Porter regards as good campaign documents for the Republican party are flying over the country deadhead through the mails, and settling down upon the desks of Republican editors, thick as autumnal leaves in Vallombrosa. This was expected by everybody that knew PORTER and understood why he was chosen to manage the Eleventh census. Probably the value of his services as a statistical attachment to the Republican machine just before and during a Presidential year was overestimated. The early exposure of his dishonest and blundering methods as a collector of facts and a cipherer of totals and averages, discredited the Eleventh census utterly, and rendered his efforts comparatively harmless.

The most curious thing about PORTER's performance is that his blunders sometimes tell against the purpose which he has constantly in view. He is as dangerous to his political friends as to his enemies; and friends and enemies are alike cursing him.

In Philadelphia, for example, where Por-TER's policy would manifestly be to exhibit in as imposing figures as possible the present dimensions of the shipbuilding industry, he has neglected to reckon in the great establishment of the CRAMPS, the most important shipbuilding concern in the United States and one of the most important in the world. As the result of this omission, the total product of the Philadelphia shipyards is stated by PORTER at about one-quarter of that of the CRAMPS' yard alone; and all of the deductions, averages, and percentages which he has been at the trouble to make are rendered preposterously wrong.

It is poetle justice that the Republican Superintendent of the Census, who began by misrepresenting the facts about Democratic New York, should end by drawing down upon himself the contempt of his felow partisans as a bungler and a fraud.

Orphic Utterances of Thomas B. Reed.

The American public has followed the burly BISMARCK of Force bill legislation as far west as Syracuse without learning much of contemporaneous human interest concerning the great issue which he represents. We can find only two allusions to the

subject in his speeches thus far, and both of those are somewhat orphic for the present advanced stage of the campaign. At Albany the Hon. THOMAS B. REED RC cused the Democracy of persistently holding the attitude, "It can't be done." That is true enough. While Democracy is De-

mocracy the thing can't be done. At Syracuse Mr. REED pursued his Indirect discussion of the Force bill issue by delivering this mysterious sentiment: "We are on top and we want to keep on top." No doubt you want to keep on top. The Force bill is an uncommonly ingenious de-

vice for keeping on top. But it can't be done

It is reported that the esteemed Depart ment of Agriculture, big with its now meteorological responsibilities, is compiling a collection of proverbs relating to the weather. The work is superfluous. Does not Uncle JERRY RUSE possess a copy of Dunwoody's monumental and epoch-making volume on that same subject, which was published at Government expense nine years ago? After that achievement of industry and genius there is no more call for another Government treatise on frog prognostics and the relation of the cow's hind foot to thunder storms than there is

for a new concordance to SHAKESPEARE. to light by Mr. Jacon A. Rus, an acute and sympathetic observer, that a very large numher of the cradles bought in this city since the opening of the month are already filled with babies named after Col. MBUS. He finds by searching the record of births for the past fortnight that the Columbian mania has left its mark on a multitude of newly born New forkers, who will bear the mark all through their lives. Three days before our celebration of the 12th, when the public mind was excited over the prospect of that event, the names of Mrs. Schneiber's twins, a boy and a girl, appeared on the register as Columbus Schnitch and Colle MBIA SCHNEIDER; and, from that day to this, new Columbuses and Columbias have been added daily to the ever-enlarging population of our happy city. The German mammas were the first to honor the discoverer on the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery. but right after them came the Italian mammas, and then those of other races. The COLUMBUS of Mrs. SCHNEIDER WAS followed by the COLUMBIA of Mrs. Story, the COLUMBIA of Mrs. Pozzi by the Columbia of Mrs. Gessa, and so on through the names of numerous families, including Christophen COLUMBUS BOUGHTON. It is an astonishing record, and it will doubtless be extended every day of this week and for a long time to come. We may have several thousands of New York youngsters called after the discoverer before

the end of the testal year.

There is no doubt that this sort of thing is going on all over the United States at the present time in honor of Columbus. We have not

yet received the record of the city of Chicago for the past ten days, but we shall look for it with interest. There are over a hundred births in Chicago every day, and it may b that full 100 per cent, of all the infants born there this year, and during the Columbian celebration of next year, will be christened Christophen. Was ever another man honored like the Genoese navigator?

Tammany's splendid demonstration last night was worthy of the great and loyal organization on which the hopes of Democracy now so largely depend. The rainbow that sigoffice is the rainbow over Fourteenth street; and it is so bright and so high arched in the heavens that Democrats in every part of the Union may behold it. No Force bill! No Daventrortism in New York! No Negro Domination in the South!

The national organization just formed in blengo under the title of the "Country Road Improvement Lengue" has a gigantic programme, covering the half million miles of country roads which need to be improved. We cannot say that it concerns the farming people any more than the rest of the people for the success of the League would cheapen the price of products while benefiting the pro ducer. The agricultural associations of this country are not better represented in the membership of the League than the commercial institutions. The New York Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade as well as he Farmers' Alliances and the l'atrons of Industry sent delegates to the Chicago Road Improvement Convention. Some of the agricultural delegates were desirous that the Fed eral Government should undertake the maintenance of the country's highways, but it was found that this policy did not meet the approv al of the delegates of commercial bodies; and hence the constitution adopted by the League is free from the crude theories entertained by some of the members of the Convention.

The wheelmen of the country, as well as the farmers and traders, are interested in road improvement, and were represented in the Chicago Convention, Long-distance bicycling. of which we have recently had some notable examples, would become far more popular than it is if we had extensive stretches of first-rate highway over the country.

A Republican newspaper of this town presents this view of politics in one of the two great Democratic countles of New Jersey:

"Essex county may, possibly, he carried for Chava Kaan for Governor."

Have they? The amusing blunder keeps on appearing in Republican journals which do not know that the "Essex County Democracy" is very far from signifying the Democracy of Essex county. "The Essex County Democracy" is the imposing title of a small and dyspeptic local organization much more notable for voice than for votes.

Here is an old Republican carpet-bagger, the Hon. J. HALE SYPHER, on the issue concerning which the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE and the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED are as dumb as clams:

"Tariff, reciprocity, and honest money are impor-tant questions in this campaign, but the paramount question, one which affects the very life of the nation, a that of a free ballot and an honest count.

"The solid South is a standing menace to the repub-ic. Its solidity is maintained by unco-stitutional and illegal means. By suppressing and false counting the votes of a million American freemen, the Democratic party in the solid South secures by fraud over fort; Representatives in Congress and over fifty votes in th electoral college, which, if fair elections prevailed would be cast for the Republican party.

"In proof of this statement it is only necessary to examine the returns of the last census and the Congressional apportionment. "Every white man's vote in the Fouth is equal to the

votes of two white men in other sections of the Union. Every vote of a Confederate soldier is equal to the votes of two Union soldiers. How long can such an outrage exist? What is your Constitution and boasted political equality worth while it does exist? "Tariff and Spance sink into insignificance along: side of this question."

This unterrified old relic of carpet-bag rule and Negro Domination in the South is only saying what a thousand abler and more wide ly known Republicans were saying not many nonths ago. Why do they allow him and mer like him to do most of the Force bill shouting now? Is their present attitude more or less respectable than that of J. HALE SYPHER formerly of Louisiana?

Riley's Tribute to Mrs. Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25 .- The News this afternoon prints the following poem, written by James Whitcomb Riley: CAROLINE SCOTT BARRISON.

New atter calm and rest. liands tolded o'er the breast. in prace the placidest; All trials past, All fever snothed, all pain Annuiled, in heart and brate, she sireps at last. She siceps, but, O, most dear And best beloved of her Ye sleep not-nay, nor attr. The closer carn to each, With sole and bruken speech That all in value bearent.

And, le' we weep with you-one grief the wide world through-Yet, with the faith she knew We see ber stiff. Even as here she stood. All that was pure and good. And sweet in womanhood.

And sweet in tool's will her will. Janes Whiteous Ricer. Pessimistic View of Our Public Schools

To the Emitor of Tax Sex-Sir. The article which appeared in Sunday's sex entitled "Unschooled Grad uates" should attract wide attention. The worst fea ture of the case is not that a few public school gr uates are ignorant, but that they do not remize their condition. The majority of students of the schools are children of poor parents, or parents in moderate ch cumstances, who carn their living by their daily labor. Soon these young people must secure their own liveli-hood. Their idea of education consists of attendance at school for a few years, supping along as amouth! as possible from one grade to another, and studying as little as is consistent with regular promotion. These victims of interducation are in utter ignorance

ferment.

Another improvement would be to let principals select their assistants and hold them responsible for results. The head of a husiness caunot properly conduct that business unless there is perfect harmony between him and his subordinates. This is not apt to be the case when he does not have such choice. Whatever is done there also unless the case when he does not have such choice. Whatever is done there should be no more and failures as those indicated by the Cooper Union examinations.

New York, Oct. 26.

THE CUAST DEFENCES.

The Work at Six Lending Points, with Three O hers to Re Added.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-There are two distinct parts in the preparation of senboard fortifications, and they are intrusted to sepstate bureaus of the War Department. The Engineer Corps has charge of the works, or the emplacements for the guns, while the Ordnance Department supplies the armament for these works. Hence the estimates for the annual Fortification Appropriation bill come from two different officers.

The Chief of Engineers, Gen. Thomas I. Casey, has already prepared his portion of the estimates for the next session of Congress, and they amount to \$2,250,000. Of this sum \$500,-000 is for going on with the purchase of sites at various points, and \$1.750,000 for the construction of gun and morter betteries upor sites that have been or may be acquired. It is not expected, of course, to get the whole of the amount desired or doemed important, but there are some good reasons why a liberal appropriation should be made. As to the sites needed, it is clearly expedient

that they should be acquired as soon as possible, whether by private agreement with owners or by the award of a land jury or Commisstoners where the value is disputed. As soon us it is known that land is wanted for the purpose devices may be expected for the increase of the apparent value, and in addition there is a natural growth in the real value in the neighborhood of great seaports. Hence it is desirable that appropriations should be available for the prompt acquisition of such sites as may be settled upon. The first annual appropriation made for this purpose was \$500,000, and it is believed that this is a moderate sum to set aside each year until all the land has been acquired or its probable cost provided for.

Quite as strong is the argument for a liberal appropriation toward erecting new gun and mortars batteries. The guns and mortars which are to be mounted in these batteries are now fast coming along. Gen. Flagler, in his testimony last spring before the House committee on this subject, stated that at the end of the flacal year then under consideration, or, in other words, by the 30th of June next, there would be ready for mounting eighteen H-inch guns, fourteen 10-inch, and six 12-inch. Accordingly it is necessary to make ample provision for the emplacement. And it is to be remembered that guns will continue to be turned out after June 30, 1863, and at a still more rapid rate. The capacity of the Watervilet gun factory alone will be twelve S-inch guns. fifteen 10-inch, and about seven 12-inch. So that at the end of the fiscal year, for which provision is now to be made, there would be really, in all, mounted or to be mounted, thirty S-inch, twenty-nine 10-inch, and thirteen 12-inch guns, assuming the factory to be kent at work, or there would be the equivalent of these calibres.

It is true that some gun hatteries are now in course of erection; but they are not nearly enough to accommodate the guns thus spoken of, while in addition there are the mortars, which can be turned out with a good degree of rapidity. And then there will be coming along after a time, by installments, the hundred heavy guns which are to be fabricated at south Rethlehem. It is seen, therefore, that the proper construction of the batteries to receive this armament ought to receive liberal support. Of course, some sort of emplacements could be hurriedly supplied in case of need, with the guns once ready; but the construction should go on methodically and properly.

It further appears from Gen. Casev's estimates that he now proposes to extend his operations to additional ports. The plan for distributing the appropriations which he asked for at the last session included emplacements for two 10-inch guns and Francisco. The work and we have a supplemented by a system of toroed when the remai appropriation toward erecting new gun and mortar batteries. The guns and mortars which are to be mounted in these batteries

FRANCE'S GIGANTIC AUMY. Startling Pigures Representing Men and

The official report on the war budget for 1803 has just been placed in the hands of the French Deputies The figures are bewildering. Since 1871 the military expenses, without counting the navy, amount to

the pensions and atrategic railway expenses, there remain for strictly military expenditures fifteen mil-liards three hundred and staty-eight millions of frances their productions before the press of the one millions have been expended in the reconstruction of war material, and eleven milliards seven hundred and seventy-four millions for the support and preparation of the armies. Here are some of the figures in detail:

The largest item in the bill was the cost of the changes in the French infantry rifle. The Chassepot was discarded in 1874 for the Gras rife, and the whole army with the reserves were furnished with this on when in 1886 the Lebel rife appeared. years this new ride was supplied to all the infantry and cavalry. Its extraordinary accuracy and power have already been described.
In fortifications the work has been pressed on with

feverish activity. Vast futrenched camps have been established at Lille Maubeuge, Besancon, Beifort, Ver completely shelter them from bombardment. are also supplied with forts. The discovery of new explosives has necessitated some troublesome altera lons in the fortifications. To protect the casemates and magazines, the safety of which was not sufficiently guaranteed by the earthworks, it was necessary to cupolas have also been established to some of the fortresses. Sheltering places and powder magazines have also been made in rocks. The forts have also undergone alterations in regard to the position of the guns. They were at first found to be too much exposed and annexing batteries on a level with the ground, intended for oblique firing, have been set up to support them. At the same time, special works have been con structed for the infantry destined to defend the guns. object of great care, to guard against the danger of

In 1869 the regular army of France feeted up 24,005 flicers, 885, 872 men, and 89,702 borses. At present it counts 28,382 officers, 484,015 men, and 140,579 horses In 1869 the army was divided as follows. 372 batta ons of infantry, 208 squadrons of cavalry, and 202 bateries of artillery. The present army has 727 battallons of infantry, 448 squadrons of cavalry, and 580 batteries of artillery. It should be remembered that the figures for 1869 given above represent the entire military force of France at that time; while the figures of 1802 represent only the active army on a peace feeting The effective forces of this army become doubled in few days at the time of mobilization, by calling out the trained reserves; and between them and the regular, oldiers. Moreover, these reserves are also doubles by another reserve force. And yet this is not all. I fact it is only the first line of the fighting men of the French army. The second line is composed at the mer I the territorial army. This army, added to the first line, gives a fighting force represented by the follow

ing figures:
Infantry, 1.650 battallone.
Cavalry, 600 equadrons.
Artillery, 750 batteries.

Including the forces at the depots, this represents a total of more than two millions of men. And to this colossal fighting force must still be added the 850,080 men enrolled in the reserve of the territorial army also trained troops.

The strategic reilroads and the lines of telegraph

form a gigantic network, which is kept in constan In view of these figures, which are well known in ermany, it is no wonder that Emperor William is or ing for more soldiers.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest Tennyson makes the list of buria's in Westminster

Abbey 1.175. A London theatrical manager says the present year as so far been one of the most unremunerative known to the English stage for many seasons.

There was quite a large increase in the crop acreage ,884.784 acres of land, which is an increase over 1891

BEAL PIRATES OF BRHRING BEAL

Their Iniquitons Slaughter This Season Has Brought Them Only Loss, VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 15.-Though all hope has not yet been abandoned, there are few among the sealing men who now expect to see the schooner Maggie Mac return from the

danger-beset hunting grounds for which she shaped her course early in the spring. "l'oor l'odd," is the common remark among those who knew her hearty skipper best. "If he was still above land or water we'd have heard from him in some way before this."

So the fate of the Maggie Mac is talked of as on unexplainable mystery, which the silent sea alone might solve. Of the other vessels of the first the last is now in port or accounted for, and the total results for the year are therefore obtainable. These results are far from satisfactory, for, apart from the losses consequent upon exclusion from Behring Sea, considerable money has been sacrificed by the Coquitlam's seizure and the expensive litigation in connection there-The Russians have seized or driven away the schooners seeking the Copper

driven away the schooners seeking the Copper Island side, and to crown the series of misfortunes the heavy fogs have seriously interiered with the work of the hunters. Few of the sealing men have made money; the majority have to face an unpleasant balance on the wrong side of the books.

According to the official reports at the Custom House, which will shortly be forwarded to Ottawa, sixty-live British Columbia schooners have cleared for the sealing grounds this season, their crews including 152 white men and 491 Indians. The schooners carried 273 houts and 250 hunting canoes, and the results of their season's operations are set forth in the appended statement:

the appended statement: Ariante

Opper
Caret

Linerr
Caret

		Cons	Cato.	
Annie E. Paint	186	412	421	1,011
Alugko,	21	719		374
Anrora Annie (', Meore	64	871	447	000
	10.0	248		268
Ariel (2). Arietas Agnes Nacdonald.	****	1000	250	(8'4
Arietas	1.00	601	873	1,150
Beatrice	115	455	010	570
	21	466		501
Brenda Brenda Carsotta G. Cox U. II. Tupper Carmelite	****	409 678	612	921
Carotta G. Car	Altei	1,005	ituit	678
C. II. Tupper	308	1017	512	1.817
Carmellie	174	705	(a'd)	H.
		3500		
Cape Beale Dora Nieward K. B. Marvin		224	673	
E. B. Marvin	181	1.434		
Knierpriss Favorite Fawn	****	\$255	507	0
avorite	****	450	202	85
Aneva	270	420	eco	1,200
Honrietta	44	108	(8'4)	100
Estharina	27	406	1.000	270
kate	40.0	270	0.00	270
Apro	11.4	100	****	200
abrador	50			27
	****	39	out to	284
Maria	****	****	(S'4)	***
Nitla Naggie Nace Minnie (1)		.,,,	5355	
Minute (2) Mascot Mand S		7.00	110	100
Mascot	107	220 789	119	
Mand S	185	807	748	1,70
May Bolle	1+9	145	230	62
Mischief (str.)	26	etitis		661
Mary Taylor May Belle Mischief (str.) Mary Ellen	85	607	804	
4411044116727777777777777777	40.4	164	(8'4)	40:
Ocean Belle	128	687	640	1 401
ORCAT & HALLIO	25	188	261	
01to	200	263	1+++	421
Pioneer Penalope	345	829	1.362	1,707
Rosie tylsen		1000	(8 (1)	4,100
sen Lion	472	620 970	833	1,834
Sapphire Saille Turple		970 451	2777	070
Teresa	81	306	175	69.
Tuistle (atr.)	714	(2) (87)		83
Tuistle (etr.)	219.1	784	257	541
mbrina	143	. 707	623	1 472
Viva Venture	193	1,556		1,748
Victoria	28	100	65R	581
Victoria W. P. Sayward	180	14000	900	1.0RC
Walter A. Earle	100	1,226	541	1,800
Winnifred	****	137		1100
Wanderer Walter L. Rich Willie McGowan W. P. Hall	1	182	204	
Willie McGowan	****	103	1000	414
W. P. Hall	7777	****	416	410
Indians (casual)		4444	1000	1,500

THE TOTAL CATCH. 45,41

Total 45,412
In addition to the above, the American schooners Willard Ainsworth, Anaconda, Mattie P. Dyer, City of San Diego, and Casoo have brought 3,381 skinsto port during the season, Of these 96 were taken on the lower, 2,051 on the upper, and 1,224 on the Asiatic coast. The Casco's catch for the season was one seal, taken on the California coast, but then she is popularly supposed to have cleared considerable in less legitimate operations, so her owners are not sad.

ANOTHER AUTHORS' SOCIETY. An Association Formed to Market Their

Pr ductions Without the Ald of Middlemen.

Eight writers, representing an association of twenty American authors, met in Parlor L. eighteen milliards of france. Subtracting from this sum | in the Astor House on Monday afternoon to take the first steps for organizing a cooperamediary agent. Those present were Paul B. Du Chaillu, Charles De Kay, William Drys-

Du Chaillu, Charles De Kay, William Drysdale, Julian Hawthorne, John Habberton, William J. Henderson, Col. Thomas W. Knox, and Joseph P. Reed.

Col. Knox presided, and letters were read from Charles Dudley Warner, Thomas Nolson Pago, H. C. Bunner, Melville Philips, Capt. Charles King, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, and others.

After deciding that the association shall be known as "The Syndicate of Associated Authors," William J. Henderson, William Drysdale, and Melville Philips were appointed an Executive Committee to complete the organization.

ganization.

Gither members of the syndicate are George
Parsons Lathrop, Eugene Field, and Paul
Blouet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In advising preachers to deliver short sermons. THE SUN refers to Paul as the mightiest and most concise of all Christian masters of elequence, and instances the effect produced by his sermon before the elders at Ephesus, as

recorded in Acts, xx.

The same chapter, however, not only gives guaranteed by the earthworks, it was necessary to this wonderful example of brevity for our make beds of beton of immense thickness. Armored preachers to follow, but it also contains an awful warning against long sermons, even when they are as vicorous as the one Paul himself preached at Troas, on his way to Ephehimself preached at Troas, on his way to Ephesus. For there, the chapter reads, "Paul preached unto them and continued his speech unto midnight. And there sat in the window a certain young man named Eutychus, being fallen into a deep sleep; and, as Paul was long preaching, he sunk down with sleep and fell down from the third loft and was taken up dead. And Paul went down and fell on him and embracing him said: Trouble not your-selves, for his life is in him. When he therefore was come up again and had broken breat and eaten and talked a long while, even till break of day, so he departed. And they brought the young man alive and were not a little comforted. little comforted."
It seems, therefore, that it is wise and safe to follow Paul's example in brevity, but foolish and dangerous to imitate his prolixity unless one is able to bring the dead to life again.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, Oct. 24.

A Complaint Against Stage Gunpowder. To the Entras of The Sun-Sir: Confound it, was do dramatists write plays that are loaded ! I mean way do they put shooting material in them? Or if they must, why don't they have a notice of it in the bills

In several plays recently this sudden and unexpected

Lotte and the High Kickers.

To the Epiton of The Sta-Sir A note about fecent serious illness of lotts, the actions, from vividly to my memory one of her early periodical in the old Corinthian Hall in Rochester. The angles was very small, and her part was 2 And was very small, and for particle of the Andrews. The series of the audience, and played the character actions spirit and a mayed that was delightful. I see her many times afterward when slypided to target and edge, that we delightful. I see her many times afterward when slypided to target and edge, but never forgot that there occasion, when substant an evit suggestion of any an little constant an evit suggestion of any and little of the suggestion of the page to keep of the property time, or most of them.

However, Oct. 20.

The " Had Went" Issus in Nebraska.

From the Omale World-Heard.

The language used by Judge Pield in his public speches is so widely at artisance with all known grain matical rules that even his supporters blash for nimils hebrasks to be represented in Congress by a man who says, "I had went" !

LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The tenants of a Mr. McNulty, who owns three houses in Mulberry street, are respon-sible for the statement that their landlord purchased the houses thirty-seven and a half years ago for \$7,000. It is recorded in the Park Department that the same three houses have been purchased for \$81,800 for park uses. Mr. McXulty's tenants are responsible for the further statement that for the first two years of his ownership Mr. McNulty drew \$100 each month in rentals; that the next five years he drew \$200 a month; that the next ten years he drew \$300 a month; and that in the last seventers \$300 a month, and that in the last seventer had a half years his rentals have averaged \$400 a month. If these figures are correct, Mr. McNuity has drawn \$134.400 in rentals in thirty-seven and a half years. Add to this the \$81.800 he has user received, his total income from the houses to date is \$210.200. His repairs, according to the tenants, have averaged not more than \$100 a year. He has averaged not more than \$100 a year. He has a total the severaged not more than \$100 a year. He has a total to the the \$7.000 originally invested, and Mr. McNuity a profits on the investment amount to \$184.450. If Mr. McNuity had invested his \$7.000 in a savings bank at 3% per cout, interest compounded every six mounths, he would have today \$25.714. His real estate investment paid him \$158.730 better. month in rentals; that the next five years he

The present cheapness of silver is registered in the low price of small articles made from that metal. Silver-mounted walking sticks. and silver-handled umbrellas of good out its are not approciably higher in price than these not thus ornamented, while the price of the silver thimble has fallen considerably below fifty cents. Small silver module of ordinary workmanship are now struck at triffling one, and silver electro-plating is very inexpensive,

A steam knife grindery is one of the old concerns of the Frunch quarter. The main business of the place is the sharpening of tools, and the manufacture of the small instrument with which serew threads are cut but you may step ie, hand out your pocketknife to be ground, and have the satisfaction of seeing a four horse power sigam engine started to perform a service at the price of five cents.

"I have discovered," said an old New Yorker, "that it is always safe to figure that it takes twice as long to reach a given distance in the city by the surface cars as it does by the elevated. There seems to be an impression that the surface cars are as rapid for short distances as the elevated, owing to the stops at the stations of the latter, but it is not true. After many trials with watch in ham if find that the elevated trains make four theks a minute, including stops, while the surface cars rarely average more than two. Strange as it may seem, also, although some surface roads have the reputation of running their cars more rapidly than others, there is practically very little difference among them. The cars that run evenly over the whole reate make just as good time as those that run rapidly in some places and slowly in others. pression that the surface cars are as rapid for

An American resident of one of the German States confesses that little or no news from the United States is published in the German newspapers, and they are eager to tell what is ill and repress what is good concerning this is ill and repress what is good concerning this country. This unfriendly attitude is the result of the emigration from Germany to the United States. In some of the northern provinces of Frussia, where the soil is poor and the peasants live in great poverty, the drain of emigration has greatly thinned the population. Evil reports of the United States tend to check the drain, and the German press cheerfully publishes such statements.

Morningside Park has developed within three or four years from a rocky bluff, edged with a narrow stretch of unsightly level land, into the most striking and distinctive of the smaller parks. No other park in the city has con-quered so much of beauty from a seemingly quered so much of beauty from a seemingly hopeless piece of territory. The ampeleopsis has triumphed over the greed of the Harlem goat and begun to cover the rocky wall of the bluff, and the young trees planted on the hilling have flourished in spite of a thin soil and frequent droughts. The grass of the long narrow lawns, stretching to nearly three-quarters of a mile along the foot of the bluffs, has suffered a little from the long drought of this fall, but the stretch is at its best one of the finest and most nearly uniform in the city. The great sustaining wall, with its massive and beautiful granite balustrales, makes an appropriate frame to this unique picture.

A short time ago an elderly woman hired a room back of a barber shop on West Twentieth street and fitted it up as a manicure estabishment. When it was all ready she put her

lishment. When it was all ready she put her daughter, a young and very beautiful weman, in charge, and asked the barber to notify his customers that she was ready to wait upon them.

"One thing more," she added. "I will be at my daughter's side most of the time, but possibly I will be called away sometimes. On such occasions there will be a bell on the dressing case, and my daughter knows how to use it. Promise me that if you ever hear that bell you will go to her assistance."

"I promised her," said the barber, who told the story to the reporter." and now, whenever I see the old hidy go out, I keep one ear open for that bell. I have not heard it yet."

From the Philadelphia Record.

Among the bushelmen employed by a large Market street clothing firm there is one who is a wonder in the repairing branch of the business. An example of his skill with the needle was furnished recently which astonished even those familiar with his work. A gentleman came into the place with a dress coat, almost new in appearance, but which the motiles had gotten into and guited a hole as large as a silver quarter in the back. Since there was not another coat in the place which would fit the owner, and he was extremely anxious to have it by evening, it was sent to the work-rooms and a consultation held. The workman in question asserted that he could mend the place in a way to defy detection, and he was told to go ahead. First cutting a place of cloth to fit the hole he went to a black-indired young woman, and by her permission relied is everal hairs from her head. With these he stitched the edges of the patch, and when the work was done not a salesman in the establishment could detect the mend. The customer was so much pleased that he sent the workman heat present.

A Harvard Student's Trinmph,

From the Rosine Eccasing Level.

I heard to-day of an original wager made by a number of Harvard students. One of them was willing to back himself to any amount that he could eat forty griddle cakes with a three-hours. The others took him up to the amount of \$40, and went to a certain restairant on Newspaper row on Columbus Day to do the foat. Eighteen cakes were disposed of at the first sitting; then the man went for a wake of thirty minutes. Upon returning be a wake of thirty minutes. Upon returning be a wake of thirty minutes. Upon returning be a wake of the more. His stomach then reduced, hat seven cakes remained to be catch. A large crowd had collected by this time, yestly interested in so unnatural an experiment. But the Harvard man, although receiving much good-humored advice, followed his own free of experimentation. The chairs were conrected for a rush to the street at intervals, and he disclosed the seven, two at a time. Then there, having eaten the forty in 2's hours, He was living and well when last heard from.

Halses Her Own Tes. From the Boston Rosning Level.

Raises Her Own Tes. From the French Long with

Mrs. Increase Summer of Starks, Bradford county, raises her each of Starks, Bradford county, raises her each of a not has treated her guests to apply of the human made beverage, which was probabled the many bearings. She sais that owing to rapid growth, she has to out off the husbes, every three or four years, while in a man this is done only one in every pears. She gathers three ere is a year. The finest teachers of the probable of the pearling of the pearl .

Misunderstood. From the Indianapolis Journal.

Mudge-I was looking over my top coat to-day, and I find that the moths have nearly ruined it. Yabsley-Why don't you sue them for damwhosting, either on the stage or in the wings, has given me such a nerveus about it had I have lost all further pleasure in the play. One or two of my friends who have heart fromble absolutely refuse to go to be test free when a shooting play is on. It is not only designer, think, do not need to be first into an audience to be appreciated. One Annual Texture said Wants Wantscrox, Oct. 25.

Everything Congres.

Everything Coun's. From L .

St. Peter-Here is your reand.

Valr Sprit. Why. St. Leter, there is some thing wrong! It is flied with the profeshity, and I never bettered a parasition of the profeshity. My life. St. Peter The Recording Angel derstand findlish, my dear mada a only put down what you left.

In a had arranged between a paster of a and a lady's such dark, the control of the first the lady's restrict of a lady's variety. "I don't have to."

By irriing with a led man a lead of third a continuous account take a lead of the lead of